The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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C. B. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*

E. B. THOMPSON, - *Business Manager.*

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Patent Medicines.

For all genuine Patent Medicines, at low prices, go to McClurkan & McKennan's, 65 Market street, and you will save money. tf

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for the best assortment of Brushes of all kinds, and Toilet Combs.

$7,000 Reward.

"Will be paid by Dr. Spencer, the experienced Dentist, No. 58 Fifth street, to any one who can believe that the most difficult teeth extracted by Dr. S. Have Dr. S. the originator of Laughing Gas in Pittsburgh.

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is now on sale at the Singer Manufacturing Company. It is so nearly noiseless that you can hardly hear the machine, and is entirely different from the old machines. By this machine the most beautiful work is executed in the most expeditious manner, with a degree of perfection never before attained. It has the simplest and most practical tension, and other improvements not to be found on any other machine. Call and examine the machine in operation, or obtain circulars containing full description. Singer Manufacturing Company, 58 Fifth street, corner of Wood.

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The location of Butler's,

Go to Fleming's Drug Store,

No. 84 Market street, for the Hon. Wilson's Cough Remedy for Consumption—the agent for Pittsburgh.

Wood's Sewing Machine is all the Go.

In acknowledged to be the best in use. Wood's does not take the eye of needle when you wish it to sew. Call and see it at S. D. Long's, No. 215 Grant street.

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Pain Paint.
Pain Annihilator.
Pain Annihilator.
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We are offering full lines of Hosiery and Notions, Shirting Prints, Ticks, Ginghams, and other staple goods, during the present month, at the lowest prices. Jas. H. Aiken & Co., No. 56 Market street.

The Books

For subscription to the capital stock of the Cooling, Summit and P. Valley Railway Company will be open at Wood's Hotel, Pittsburgh, on Monday, March 30, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will remain open for one day. The Board of Directors. W. M. Cooper, President.

The Daily Commercial

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Attentions to Admiral Farragut.

Polish Nationality Extinguished.

The Rebellion in Japan Ended.

NORTH GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

Opening Speech of King William.

Papal Stocks.

VIENNA, March 21.—The remains of Daniel Manin were brought back to Venice yesterday with solemn ceremonies. The procession passed through the grand canal, which was crowded with gondolas, many of them superbly decorated. The affair created great popular demonstrations in honor of the Venetian patriot.

Farragut.

LONDON, March 21.—Dispatches from Rome state that Admiral Farragut continues to receive the most distinguished attention from the Papal Government, and is overwhelmed with invitations to public honors, which, in his present disabled condition, he is compelled to decline.

Polish Nationality.

An imperial ukase promulgated from St. Petersburg removes the few remaining distinctions between Poland and the other provinces of the Empire, obliterates all traces of Polish nationality in the political government at Warsaw, and completes the absorption of Poland into Russia as an integral portion of the Empire.

Japan.

Additional particulars of affairs in Japan have been received. The country was quiet. The rebellion of the Tycoon has been effectually suppressed there.

North German Parliament.

BERLIN, March 21.—The second session of the Parliament of the North German confederation commenced to-day. King William opened the session in person, with a speech from the throne. He promised his government would introduce several new measures to strengthen the union at home and abroad. While commending the various treaties which have been made with foreign powers, he particularly alluded to the important one just concluded with the United States, which he said was designed to define and regulate nationality and consequently the national obligations of emigrants of Germany and the United States. This treaty would destroy all seeds of dissension between the two countries, and knit more closely together two nations already allied by strong bonds of commerce and of race. The King concluded his speech by expressing with marked emphasis his confidence in the permanence of peace, which he was glad to see now prevailed among the nations of Europe.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Evening, March 21.—Consols closed to-day for money at 93¼@93⅝, and for account at 93⅝@93¾.

U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, March 21.—United States bonds closed at 88¾.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, March 21.—Cotton closed dull and unchanged; sales of the day 10,000 bales; Uplands, 12½@12¾; Orleans, 12¾@12¾; receipts, 12,000 bales; American, 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Lard, 72s. 6d.

Antwerp Petroleum Market.

ANTWERP, March 21.—Petroleum closed steady at 52 francs for spot.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

An old rag picker, named Charles Reisel, was fatally stabbed in Louisville Sunday night by a man named Sitz, because he spoke disrespectfully of the latter's wife.

Five cars of a freight train on the Alton and Jacksonville Railroad were randed to pieces on Saturday morning, three miles from Carrollton, Ill., involving a loss of about ten thousand dollars.

Sidney, New South Wales, correspondence, dated January 9th, says: The visit of Prince Alfred to Australia, it appears, was characterized by such scandalous behavior on the part of himself and the foregoing men who composed his suite that the people were decidedly indignant. The press of the colony do not hesitate to abuse him and his companions, and in addition to that a memorial is now in course of signature, praying the Queen to recall the young gentleman. On the 1st of January the Prince reached Sidney.

Accounts from Cuba just received at Washington relate to the massacre committed near the end of January of upwards of sixty Chinamen by the Turks in the Fortress of Bracalon, and Rincon mines. The Grand Visier, at the outbreak to punish the murderers, instead of which he gave a cordial welcome to the chiefs. The Christians of the two towns were so much disgusted by this proceeding that they applied to the Captain and Resident Consul at Bracalon for permission to be conveyed to Greece. Certain continue to maintain their independence, and although Dom Turkish troops have arrived in the vicinity of Candia, of any importance has recently taken place. Greece has become the asylum not only of the Cretan but also of Epirote families, who have fled from the newly acquired districts in order to escape Turkish oppression. The Ministerial crisis in Athens led to the withdrawal of the Monarchy, and the formation of the Rangabe Cabinet. This new administration has appealed to the people on the 9th of February, which characterizes the forthcoming Parliamentary election, as designed to express the opinion and attitude of the people with regard to the late ministerial crisis, and to show the utmost respect for the maintenance of law and order, so that all the aspirations of the Greeks and their sympathies for their suffering compatriots, may be advanced in a manner without violation of the constitution, and without an interruption of peace. The proclamation is strongly emphatic in respect to the necessity for preserving Certain Smotion.

The abdication of Marlborough, Mass., who have been on a strike for a few days, attacked a man who attempted to go to work against their wishes on Saturday, and then him up until evening, sooner that he had been after. No arrests.

The Legislature of Rhode Island are in session in the State House, in Smithfield, on Tuesday evening of the first week of April court, for the purpose of considering the propriety of abolishing the Chancery system of equity, giving exclusive for effect.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Changing Fiscal Year to November.

Committee on State Charities.

License of Foreign Insurance Companies.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, March 23, 1868.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Ernst, of Allegheny, repealing the third section of the act of April 15, 1851, relative to Carbonville and Prospectville Turnpike Company, and relative to lateral railroads in Allegheny county.

Supplement to act establishing a Sinking Fund, changing the fiscal year to commence November 1st.

On motion of Mr. Washington, of Chester, the Speaker was authorized to appoint a committee of two on proper legislation relative to charities of the State, to act with the Superintendent of Common Schools. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Washington, of Chester, and Ernst, of Allegheny.

The act revising and consolidating the laws regulating the licensing of foreign insurance companies, recommended by the Commissioners to revise the tax laws, passed finally.

MANSFIELD, OHIO.

Fortieth Anniversary of Richland Bible Society—The Authorship of the Wilmot Proviso—Politics and Intemperance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., March 23, 1868.

The fortieth anniversary of the Richland County Bible Society was celebrated yesterday evening, at the Presbyterian church of this city. There was a very large attendance. Addresses were delivered by E. W. Smith, Esq., General Agent of the American Bible Society for Northern Ohio, and the Methodist clergyman of the city. The old board of officers was re-elected. The operations of the society for the past year have been very successful. For the first time in ten years it is out of debt. The collections for the past two years have been greater than for the entire ten years previous. This result is due mainly to the personal efforts of E. W. Smith, Esq., the agent. Last year's collections amounted to three thousand seven hundred dollars. During the past two thousand copies of the scripture were circulated, eighteen hundred families visited, and destitute supplied to ninety-three destitute families. Donations to the amount of one hundred dollars were taken in different churches yesterday, five of which show a collection of about six hundred dollars.

Many papers in announcing the death of Judge Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, have attributed to him the authorship of the famous Wilmot Proviso. This is an error. Judge Jacob Brinkerhoff, of this city, drew up the proviso, and requested Judge Wilmot to offer it, which he did. Both were Democratic members of Congress at the time, but Judge Wilmot had more influence with his party on account of the well known anti-slavery sentiments of Judge Brinkerhoff. The original draft of the proviso in the handwriting of Judge Brinkerhoff is preserved amongst the Judge's papers in this city.

The Democrats of this city on Saturday last nominated a full city ticket, to be supported by that party in April. The Republicans will nominate next Saturday.

There is more than the ordinary interest felt here in the cause of Temperance, and the Spring elections will most probably turn on that issue. The Grand Jury, at its last session, found nearly a hundred bills of indictment against liquor sellers.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Convention—The Judiciary Bill—Gen. Schofield's Removal.

Special Dispatch to Commercial.

RICHMOND, Va., March 24, 1868.

The Convention was engaged to-day upon the report of the Judiciary Committee, and determined that the Attorney General of the Commonwealth shall be elected by the people, and that there shall be in each circuit two circuit courts held each year. There will be one Judge for each county with eight thousand population, when less they are to be thrown together in districts based upon this ratio. The State is divided into sixteen Judicial circuits, which materially differ from the old arrangement. The convention refused to re-establish the District Courts of Appeals, which now exist. They also refused the removal of Judges and filling of vacancies.

The radical committee who visited Washington to secure the removal of Gen. Schofield, have returned, but are very reticent in regard to the success of the mission. The only thing certainly known is that Gen. Schofield is still in command of District No. One.

THE WEST INDIES.

Earthquakes—The Cholera—Disease, snow—Coffee Bucket.

New York, March 21.—Special telegrams from Cuba, St. Thomas, St. Domingo and Porto Rico, state that there were three strong shocks of earthquake at St. Thomas. Business was prostrated. General fears had not arrived yet in St. Domingo. The cholera had disappeared. A full change of ambassadors were felt in Porto Rico, and the intelligence in the port were looking to the ships for safety.

General Cacciz had a conference with the Admiral, the result of which had been a plan of simultaneous attack by land and water on Mantilla. It is estimated that nine thousand men in all troops on hand will make the attack.

The cholera is subsiding in the army, but remaining at Ponce Arroz, Mantanilla and the La Platte generally.

Disturbances have occurred in the province of Hugo. Between two hundred men attacked the jail to release some recruits, but the entire proceedings were suppressed, after some loss of life. A serious outbreak took place in Mantilla, on the night of the 6th instant. The Spanish Forces for the Presidency, but terminated by the intervention of the foreign ministers and admirals.

The city of Ponce is quiet to-day, but containing

The Daily Commercial

PUBLISHED MARCH 24, 1868.

The Commercial is the largest daily paper in the State, and goes daily into more homes than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

In proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the Commercial, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Mercantile, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within the limited radius, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the Commercial, principally because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

THE proceedings of the Pittsburgh M. E. Conference, together with the appointments for the ensuing year, will be found on the third page.

OUR Mansfield special correspondent claims the authority of the famous Wagner Pirates, for *Lucien Burchvarnower*, of that city, and explains the circumstances under which it was preserved.

THE proceedings in the case of the President, on trial before the High Court of Impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, published in our columns this morning, constitute a chapter without a parallel in our history, one that will stand as a precedent for all time. The report will be eagerly read, and from this time forth, till the trial ends, the proceedings will engage the attention of the country.

THE contested election cases in Philadelphia are now being argued before the Court of Common Pleas. The evidence in the cases, which is very voluminous, shows in a large number of election divisions a studied effort to perpetrate frauds, and the means of doing so were multifarious. Forty-four false impersonations, that is votes cast in the names of others, were proved to have taken place in one ward; it was proved that more than one man had voted on the same name, and that the votes of reputed thieves whose names were not on the registry list, were received without question. It was proved that in the eighth division of the Fourth ward two hundred and fifty-eight persons voted whose names were not on the list, and whose right to vote when questioned was admitted without calling for proof. But it would take too much time and space to enumerate instances of fraud, which were so numerous as to leave no room to doubt the right of the Republican contestants to the offices. The question, however, to be decided is not so much one of personal interest, as the purity of the ballot-box and the protection of legal and qualified voters.

HONESTY THE BEST POLICY.

The doctrine has been propounded, that a despotism may sometimes be a highly virtuous, and even religious government; while a democracy must inevitably be a vicious, if not an irreligious one. A very short process of reasoning is deemed sufficient by those who entertain this notion, to make it seem plausible. It is possible, they say, that a despot may be a virtuous, or even a pious man—and so he is the Government, and so actions derive their moral character from the motives of the agent, his administrative proceedings will be virtuous, or even religious. They add that history makes us acquainted with several governments of this exalted character. On the other hand, they allege the improbability, or even the impossibility that a majority of a nation—and much more a whole nation—will ever consist of truly virtuous or religious people. History and theology continue to assure the certainty that a large proportion of any nation must be depraved, and therefore swayed by low considerations, and consequently that a government resting on the consent of the governed, animated by their spirit, and expressing the will and performing the acts of the majority, must be depraved, and even directly vicious, when adequate motives are presented to make it so.

We state the theory that each reader may take it for what it is worth. Conceding the probable depravity of the majority in the sense that the governing number in any Democracy, are not likely, before the establishment of the millennium at least, to be influenced in their political conduct by lofty moral views, we still do not accept the assumed consequences. Whether depraved or not, we believe that a nation by its majority is fully capable of expedient and right governmental action. In the case of an individual the motives of his acts is of the greatest importance, when looked at from a religious or spiritual point of view. In the motive often lies the difference between crime and virtue, approval and condemnation. This discrimination however is the domain of the moralist and the theologian. Of course all ought to desire to see every one actuated by high and pure motives. But we believe that a truly intelligent and thoughtful people, though predominantly selfish in their principles, will govern themselves as a nation in a manner to command the respect even of those individuals whose life is conformed to the highest ideal of virtue, or religion. No doubt there are actions chilling story on men, which incentives originating in self will never prompt them to perform. But with these government is not concerned. A thoughtful and intelligent self-love affords motives numerous enough and powerful enough to suggest and stimulate to the performance of all the duties which pertain to the citizen of a republic. As VAUVENARGUES says: "The utility of virtue is so manifest that the wicked practice it from interest." He means the wise wicked, and that, as COLERIDGE says, a knave is a fool in *corollarium*. The old English proverb says, "Honesty is the best policy." The man who maintains his integrity only through the force of his motives, is certainly not a brilliant example of high morality. But the man truly wise as to this world and the means of permanent success in its concerns, will be honest for this reason, if for no other. For the same reason, the citizen who understandingly the meaning of this saying in its individual application will surely see its application on a larger scale, and influenced by it, will endeavor to maintain the public credit. He knows that the man who is not believed to be honest is infamous; that the man whose honesty is doubted is regarded with distrust, and is placed at a great disadvantage in his business career. He is left entirely to himself amidst opportunities which, by the help of others, would make him prosperous. He knows that reputation for integrity is capital, and that the want of it is poverty of the most hopeless kind.

All this is so obviously and strictly applicable to a nation that no intelligent citizen can fail to extend and apply it, when his thoughts are turned to the subject. Never before in the history of the world were the great enlightened nations so close together and so dependent upon one another as at present. The give and interchange of sympathy and interest among them is almost instantaneous, and is continually constant. Besides pecuniary, or commercial injuries likely to flow from an act disparaging to our national reputation, one thing much to be dreaded, must occur to every man of reflection. By the fluctuations and editorial comments of the foreign press and by the slights inflicted on Americans abroad, it is quite certain that a degree of irritation and vexation would be excited among us, which might result ultimately in war. To those who remember the past this suggestion will seem neither absurd nor far fetched. Something else would doubtless seem the occasion of the conflict, but wounded vanity might easily be the real cause of quarrel. Such a thing far in the future, would only be one of many things to prove, that for nations as for individuals, honesty is the best policy.

BLACK AND JOHNSON

The rumors which for some days have been afloat and in regard to which there have been public denials, that JEREMIAH S. BLACK, one of the President's counsel, had resigned him that his case was hopeless, and that he had advised him to resign, were confirmed yesterday by the sudden withdrawal of Mr. BLACK from the case. Something like a quarrel is said to have taken place between the President and his lawyer, and altogether the old saying about rats leaving a sinking ship appears to have had a distinguished illustration in this phase of the impeachment case.

No doubt the advice of Mr. BLACK was sound and sincere, and by following it the President would consult his own interest. It was doubtless based on a deliberate survey of the field, and given as a lawyer gives his opinion to a client who ought to know what he may expect, in the natural course of events, if he proceeds to trial. Sometimes a criminal secures an abatement of his sentence by confessing and throwing himself on the mercy of the court, and Mr. JOHNSON by resigning might prevent the loss of citizenship as the result of conviction, and secure for himself whatever there is now in men's minds to his advantage, but which the trial may destroy. Mr. BLACK has high reputation for astuteness as a lawyer, and as a lawyer, not as a politician, he advises the President. But he has a man for client very peculiar and never yet known to receive advice whenever it conflicted with the best of his own strong will. And we will just here say, that it is this that has led Mr. JOHNSON into his trouble, and ended him heading to the ruin from which Mr. BLACK counsels him there can be no escape. It will surprise no one that Mr. BLACK's advice is disregarded. Nothing would surprise the country so much as the adoption by Mr. JOHNSON of the course advised by his counsel, and we are not quite sure that it would not do something to mollify the feeling which the great body of the American people hold towards the fallen President. It is evident that Mr. BLACK possesses it in the only degree which Mr. JOHNSON has the breadth even to put a title a full which at last will be disastrous enough for the President. We can perceive no other motive for advising his resignation, for certainly no political advantage can be expected by the party of Mr. BLACK, or disadvantage to the Republican party, by such a termination of the impeachment case. It is scarcely probable, however, that the distinguished counsel expected that his distinguished client would act as he was advised; for BLACK knows JOHNSON as well as one man ever knew another. He knows how he headed he is, and how prone he is to take counsel of his passions and rush headlong in the wrong course. As an explanation of the quarrel which is said to have taken place, it is quite probable that the President is able to say, and has said, that he has been brought to where he now stands, as much as anything by the advice of JEREMIAH BLACK himself. Such a thing is not at all improbable, and it is not difficult to imagine the smart which the President feels, with rats stating him in the face as the result of Mr. BLACK's advice as a politician—rats from which Mr. BLACK as his legal adviser assures him there is no escape—absolutely nothing but resigning his high office. Such a step Mr. JOHNSON declines regards as something like suicide—and he knows that with the criminal, suicide is cowardice.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

From the foundation of the government the office of President of the United States has been regarded by all, with a clear comprehension of its dignity and importance. If the most worthy has not in every instance been placed in that exalted seat, the failure has not resulted from a low prevalent estimate of the high qualities of mind and heart demanded by a consideration of the duties and proprieties of the trust. All, or nearly all have probably felt that the best intellectual and moral attributes, the product of the most careful training of the most excellent natural gifts, were hardly equal to the onerous responsibilities and difficult duties imposed upon the man called to officiate as the Executive of this great nation. Until quite recently, we believe, that much less concern was felt in regard to the Vice President. His regular and constitutional duties were known to be important. That he should be an able and in every way competent man, was generally acknowledged. But the contingencies of the position were little thought about. That in the lower functionary by intent the highest, was a circumstance hardly recognized. The chance that the Vice President might become President, with all the power, influence, and patronage of the government in his hands was not regarded as constituting anything more than a rather remote possibility. But within the memory of multitudes now alive the death of General HARRISON and the accession of TYLER, the death of General TAYLOR and the accession of FILLMORE, and the death of LINCOLN and the accession of the present incumbent, have caused every one to take into full account the conditions and relations of the office of Vice President. Never again will any one be nominated for this high place without undergoing the scrutiny dictated by the most ordinary prudence, with respect to the nominee for the Presidency. No one ought ever to have been chosen to the place, without satisfactory evidence of his being qualified, if he should be required, to occupy the higher place with credit to himself and with advantage to the country. In the beginning this was a dictate of prudence, but now often shows themselves definitive in this virtue as to their own affairs, and nothing but history, only experience could teach us to exercise it in the choice of our two highest magistracies. In the light of the past, we shall surely never again feel, or act as if we felt indifferent concerning the character and qualifications of the Vice Presidency. Never again shall we forget, or pretend as if we had forgotten, that the man elected to this office may, by an event beyond human control suddenly come to fulfil its functions and enter upon the functions of one much more exalted and in every sense more important. The principle by which we ought to be governed in this selection obtains. Neither convenience in the affair nor affection, Northern interests for a moment to be recognized, or thought of in connection with the lower place, who does not possess the character and qualifications which fit him for the higher. It is to be hoped that we are not as prone as wise and able men as we always to be able to point out several who may seem to possess the requisite endowment, moral and intellectual. Even the inferior position of the two is surely one of sufficient dignity and usefulness to satisfy a blameless ambition. We mean, of course, the ambition which strives for distinction in giving evidence of real worth, and in conferring benefits on the country. Judging character by performance and by qualities patent to all, and anticipating future achievement in administration from similar achievements already matter of history, Pennsylvania may with entire satisfaction and confidence present her late Governor, ANDREW G. CURTIN, to the Chicago Convention as a gentleman proved equal to say place to which the people may elect him, or which Providence may assign him.

SUNDAY! They show the way of the wind. The following proves something at least, if true. It indicates that the wind is blowing, if not the direction of the wind. The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquiry Chronicle* says:

> A few days ago, a lady resident in the city here, who has among her pupils two little daughters of Wm. Bigler, who, it will be remembered, is a daughter of President Johnson, requested each of her pupils to memorize a hymn which they would recite in her school on Sunday morning. Each of the little girls selected a hymn, and promptly committed it to memory. The hymn selected by Miss Bigler was "Watchman, tell us of the night," and with this she promptly [illegible] Sunday morning. [illegible] *Enquiry* says:

THE end of the Tyng case has not been reached yet. The newest feature is a published letter from the admonished rector to his bishop, in which he complains of the refusal of the latter to receive the protest of "my venerable and reverend counsel and father—as well as the protests of the city police and the clergy who were selected as witnesses—as so many things adapted if not intended to aggravate the lamented disgrace." Mr. TYNG adds, that as soon as his Lenten engagements are over, he proposes to present to the bishop and the public, a full review of the whole proceedings.

THE Baltimore *American*, of Tuesday, says: "Some anxiety is now experienced here about the non-arrival of the steamship Columbia, Captain Vosseller, which left the port of Southampton on the 5th inst., but as she is a new vessel and now making her first trip, allowance should be made for the usual stoppages which almost inevitably occur under such circumstances." Extensive preparations have been made to celebrate the arrival of the steamer and entertain the officers. If nothing happens the event will be one that will be long remembered.

IT is said that "Dick" Tunney contemplates removing his paper either to Cincinnati or Chicago, probably the latter city, as that is supposed to furnish an atmosphere more congenial to him and his mode of treating the questions of the day.

EXTRAORDINARY progress to build a great City Hall and borrow one million of dollars to pay for it. Councils have voted the loan, and the Legislature will be asked to do its part.

The Lincoln Conspirators.

A letter from Florida says: "A few days ago I visited Fort Jefferson, Dry Tortugas, where the Lincoln conspirators are confined. I had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Mudd for the second time since his incarceration. The Doctor is very reticent, but is very hopeful of pardon. All the officers of the post speak in the highest terms of the exemplary conduct of Mudd, as well as the other prisoners. When the yellow fever broke out in the post last fall, and Dr. Smith fell a victim to the disease, Mudd left the carpenter's shop, and for weeks was untiring in his attention to the sick, saving the lives of many officers and men of the post. He is universally esteemed by the officers, all of whom unite in testimony of his exemplary conduct and true piety on duty. The Doctor says but little, but he feels confident that the time will come when it will appear that he was only connected with the conspiracy to the extent of setting a broken leg. Booth, when called upon professionally, in days gone by, to visit those latter days, when in the chief conspirator, John Davis, is permitted to roam at will over the island, and is employed by rebels, the Government should take into consideration the important services rendered by Mudd, and pardon him. Such seems to be the sentiment animating all the officers and soldiers at the Tortugas."

AS CANCER is to have victims from Revere, the medical continue to be victimized by thousands, and many who preach against the horrors of negro slavery, and boasts of his liberal and humane ideas, has no hesitation in trafficking in Chinese flesh and blood, and condemning men to a life far worse than that of the Cuban slave. A story is also current that a cargo of five hundred Africans had been brought over in a Portuguese ship and landed safely near Rhode Island. In the Revere Republican Quesada had indulged in the luxury of a duel with a young medical student. The former is a finished swordsman, while the young student hardly knew the difference between the sword and the hilt; the latter, nevertheless, succeeded in inflicting such a severe cut on Quesada's arm as to compel the latter to leave the field, and cut off so as to stay the hemorrhage at least his life.

A WARREN (Joseph Hird) in the *Scientific American*, makes an able plea for the use of small hand engines, in every place, in addition to the large steam fire engines now becoming so common. He says that a cast iron pump, which will weigh no more than forty pounds, and can be set in a water pail, with six feet of hose, and a ¾-inch pipe, and would cost not more than ten or twelve dollars, would preserve many a town from destruction. These little handy things, being owned by householders generally, could be brought at once to bear on a fire when first discovered, and when a few minutes only have elapsed, and would frequently extinguish it, but which, left to burn while a public alarm can be given, and a great engine can be brought to the spot, becomes an extensive and destructive fire like that in Portland, for example.

THE English papers exult in Mr. TRAIN's new trouble, without an opportunity of demanding a case like those the British Government. He had been announced to lecture at the Rotunda, in Dublin, March 1st, and was on his way to that building, when he was arrested for an old debt on a judgment, which had been obtained against him by a London firm. On TRAIN's agent announcing the fact of his arrest to the expectant audience, they demanded back their admission money. The agent refused, and Mr. TRAIN was then announced as a swindler. Unluckily as a consequence was made whereby the disappointed ones were appeased and the reputation of the impresario not preserved. The debt was contracted some years since when carrying on his tramway scheme in London. The *fiat* was granted by an English Judge, and Mr. TRAIN is said to have expressed much astonishment at his public career in Ireland being thus suddenly shortened.

THE Washington *Star* corrects some rumors concerning Mr. WADE and the Presidency, as follows:

> It has been telegraphed from here that in prospect of Senator WADE becoming President by the impeachment of Mr. JOHNSON, he has been in receipt of many letters soliciting appointments. It is learned that this is not the fact, not a single letter having been received by him based upon the anticipation of his occupying the Presidential chair. Rumors to-day circulated to the effect that Mr. WADE's Cabinet has been decided upon in the same event. It is quite certain, however, that he has not been consulted in any one, not even his personal friends, whom he should select if impeachment proves successful, and those who have made recent inquiry say that he has not even considered the subject in his own mind.

HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of Representatives, in a dispatch to the *Gettysburg Star and Sentinel*, which is edited by the editor, under date of Wednesday, expresses himself as follows concerning the impeachment of the President:

> "The impression about Washington is deepening that the President's conviction and removal are inevitable. This is the candid judgment of both friends and foes. I have it at first hand from two different sources that one of the most eminent of the President's counsel has substantially abandoned all hope of acquittal. The other declines expressing himself. It is rumored—but the President's counsel, made up by himself, being conclusive as to his deference and purposed violation of law.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Baltimore *American* and published in the Chicago *Journal* says: Baltimore is now going ahead with strides long and strong. Yesterday I accompanied an old Baltimorean in a stroll over what was only a year ago a lonely suburban hill, without man or mansion, chick or child, but which is now a busy part of town of fine dwellings most of all of which are owned by their occupants. The topography thereabouts is characteristic of the city, which is spread over a dozen or more of gradually rising hills. The pavements in many places commands a view of the remainder of the city. From one part you see every other part. Indeed, old Baltimoreans inform me that a person can be known in years. Some portions are to be compared with the most inviting portions of New York—or even Chicago.

EXPERIENCE knows Chicago would prove equal to the emergency, rise above the Vandoffish Dove war; and "out of this nettle danger, pluck the flower, safety." In the words of the Times of that city: It may be well enough to state all of this in all seriousness, and for no consequence, in the language of Mr. Toots. Chicago is large enough for both roads—for the Erie with its vast gauge, and for the Central with its four-feet six and four feet six gauges. We have now the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern, Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne, Baltimore and Ohio, and other through routes all centering in or tapping Chicago; and there is still room for more. Let both these roads stop wasting their money, and hurry on to Chicago. Their coming will not then afford all the outlets required by the great metropolis of the northwest.

PERSONAL.

—The Boston *Post* says: "It has for some time been no secret that Mr. John Bigelow, during his residence in Paris, discovered the original autograph copy of Benjamin Franklin's autobiography. Mr. Bigelow has since superintended the publication of this interesting relic, now in press at Philadelphia, and from his preface it appears that it differs from the accepted version, which was published by Franklin's grandson, in many particulars. The copy which was furnished to the printers was an undivided draught, and besides adding eight pages to the narrative as it stood when that copy was made, Franklin made liberal changes in the text, no less than twelve hundred in number. Thus it will be seen that the autobiography as it is now to appear, from the author's own manuscript, has almost the interest of a new work. The last eight pages, which are entirely new to the public, treat of the visit made by Dr. Franklin from 1757 to 1762, as agent for the colony of Pennsylvania, for the purpose of obtaining the royal assent to an act taking the proprietary estate in common with other property in the province.

—The *American Presbyterian* says Horace Bushnell is blind and walks on crutches.

—A large number of leading citizens of New York propose erecting a life-size statue of Commodore Vanderbilt at the new depot of the Hudson River Railroad in that city.

—Mr. Adams did not attend the levee of the Prince of Wales, on account of "an unavoidable circumstance." A paragraph in an English paper explains that the unavoidable circumstance consisted of a Congressional act prohibiting American Ministers abroad from wearing court dress. Mr. Adams considered that he would be no mark of civility to attempt to present himself without the dress which is prescribed by etiquette; so he very sensibly stayed away.

—It has been said that Madame Patti, mother of Adelina, the "divine," never sang after the birth of this child. It is unpleasant to spoil a popular fiction, but the truth is, that Madame Patti sang in the opera of Marino Faliero in Madrid, the night before Adelina was born, and also sang in this country after wards. One of her characters was Romeo, in Bellini's opera, and at her last appearance on the stage, she sang the part of Norma.

—The Buffalo *Courier* calls Du Chaillu "the man who invented that noble beast the gorilla."

—The following story is current in Paris: The principal Ministers of the Sultan give at Constantinople, from time to time, balls *a la Europeenne*. Not many months ago, Fuad Pacha gave a dancing party at his sumptuous residence. At these balls our own etiquette is strictly adhered to, with the sole exception that the Turkish ladies remain in their apartments, where they are visited only by the gentlemen. A young officer, very fond of practising the precpt of "Excelsior," says: "Nothing is impossible in this world," gave his arm to the wife of his chief and led her to the harem. When he reached the threshold he seemed inclined to open it. when Fuad Pacha, who had been watching all the while, came and said to him, "Pardon me, sir, you are accredited to the *Porte*, Your mission ends here."

—At Mossy Creek, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, thirty miles from Knoxville a New York Company, at an outlay of $200,000 has just completed their extensive zinc works of twenty-four furnaces. The ore is found on the spot, and is manufactured into the oxide, or white paint. The capacity of the establishment is made-Eight furnaces have been got to work, which turns out eight hundred barrels a day.

CITY MATTERS.

IN THE CITY.—Hon. John F. Tracy, President of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, is stopping at the Monongahela House, his company with several other officers of the road with him.

DEATH OF AN INFANT.—Coroner Clawson was notified Sunday that an infant had died suddenly at the house of a colored woman, in Carpenter's alley, near Colwell street. An investigation was at once entered into, when it was discovered that the child was the issue of Miss Samuel Hartman, and had been sick since its birth. Dr. Barker examined the body, and testified that the child had been killed by hydrocephalus," or water on the brain. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

THE GOSPEL IN THE TENTS.—The Rev. J. C. Ogle, of Steubenville, and the Rev. Alexander Clark, of this city, will exchange pulpits on (Sunday, April 5th. The Rev. Mr. Clark goes to Steubenville at the request of the First Methodist Church (Rev. Mr. Ogle's) of that place, to deliver his exceedingly interesting course of lectures on "The Gospel in the Tents," beginning on Sunday, April 5 and closing on Thursday evening, April 9. Rev. Mr. Ogle will occupy Mr. Clark's pulpit both morning and evening, and the people will have an opportunity will be afforded our citizens of hearing one of the most talented divines from our neighboring city—Steubenville.

The Fire Alarm Telegraph.

The Committee having in charge the Fire Alarm Telegraph, are making arrangements to extend it into the new districts of the city. Ten additional alarm boxes have been ordered, and Mr. Paisley, the Superintendent, will commence work on the extension early next month. The boxes will be distributed as follows: One in Pike, one in Oakland, one in Frankstown, one in Allegheny, one in Manchester, one in Bedford's square, and at her last appearance on the stage, she sang the part of Norma.

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Tampering With a Juror—The Court Appealed to—Rule Granted.

We have already reported the case of William Lindsay against Lindsay and others, being an action on a contract for the purchase of oil territory in West Virginia, involving the sum of $10,000. The jury retired on Friday afternoon last, and yesterday returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff.

On Saturday, A. M. Brown, Esq., counsel for defendants, moved the Court to discharge the jury from the further consideration of the case, for reasons set forth in the affidavit of Mr. Henry Rahe, which he submitted to the Court. Mr. Rahe deposes that, on Friday afternoon, at the adjournment of the Court, he had occasion to descend the small stairway leading toward the jail, and at the foot of the stairs he saw and heard Wm. Lindsay, who sat next to Mr. Acheson during the trial, talking to James Patterson, one of the jurors. Lindsay said to Patterson: "Well, now, you go up and stick out to the last, and don't give up."

It appears that Mr. Rahe has no interest in the case whatever, and that he overheard this remark casually. It struck him as wrong, however, as it would appear that one of the jurors had a relationship of the parties, and he mentioned it to Major Brown, who put his statement in the form of an affidavit, much against his inclination. The affidavit was read in Court on Saturday morning.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

56. Coleman vs. Marks & Hall.
57. Wilson vs. Wilson.
64. Dickson vs. Henderson.
65. Dickson vs. Henderson.
67. Newman vs. Guyton.
68. Dalzell vs. Dalzell.
69. Gray vs. McKeever.
70. Hall vs. Hall's Adm'r.
71. Clawson vs. Courtin.
72. McKnight vs. Bailey.
73. Hand vs. Fisher.
74. Stewart vs. Walker.

United States District Court—Judge M'Candless.

In the bankruptcy branch of this court yesterday, petitions for final discharge were filed by Messrs. Jenkins, Nash & Clark, Pittsburgh; Andrew Jenkins, Jones Jenkins, George Jenkins, Adam Jenkins, Andrew Welsh and John Welsh, of Mercer county, Pa., consisting of the county. Petitions were also filed by Samuel S. Baily, of Oil City, and Henry N. Conner, of Crawford county. The usual orders were made.

Final discharges were granted to Wenman Wade and Otho Wade, of Greene county, and to certificates awarded.

Petitions for adjudication were filed by Frank Allen, of Erie, Geo. Kleckner, of Crawford county, and Josiah Benton, of Venango county.

Selling Goods by Sample—A Test Case.

The practice of runners and agents of Eastern houses, in offering and selling goods by sample, without having first procured a State license, as provided by the act of Assembly, of April 12, 1852, has been carried on extensively for some months, and has proved a source of considerable revenue to expert police officers, who detected the parties so offending and forced them to disgorge literally in order to have the matter settled. A few days ago, Captain Geo. W. Gillespie, Deputy United States Marshal, ascertained that a young man, named John Wilson, an agent for a New York firm, was offering for sale by samples, spices, mustards, etc., at the Monongahela House, and conveyed him before Alderman Gwaltney, where an information was lodged against him. When the case came up for a hearing, Wilson claimed that he was operating through Mr. R. W. Poindexter, a merchandize broker of this city, and produced a paper to that effect. Mr. Poindexter testified that he had received upon Monday last and after stating his business, the witness had agreed to sell the goods as a broker, which would relieve Wilson of all liability, and that it was under such an arrangement that Wilson had commenced to sell the goods. The witness further stated that Wilson had agreed to give him a commission on the goods sold.

Mr. Reed, who appeared as counsel for the defendant, claimed that there had been no offer made on the part of the defendant to elude the provisions of the law, and that a settlement made between him and Mr. Poindexter was a legal one. He further heard that Captain Gillespie had no authority to make the arrest, he not being an officer of the State, and had been instigated to do so, in order to recover one-half the penalty ($150) which the law allowed to the informer—in fact Captain Gillespie had admitted as much back, and

Wm. C. Moreland, Esq., counsel for the Commonwealth, stated that it was a very common occurrence for runners for New York houses to call upon merchants in this city and endeavor, by offering them a commission of five or ten per cent. on their sales, to induce them to act as their agents. In the present case there could be no doubt that Wilson had employed Mr. Poindexter as his agent, merely to relieve himself from all liability by not taking out a State license. The law had been enacted for the protection of the business community, and its provisions should be carried out.

The Alderman then gave judgment against the defendant for the amount of the fine and costs. An appeal was, however, taken, and the case will be carried to Court.

THE TAX ON PETROLEUM.

Meeting of the Petroleum Association—Resolutions of Thanks to Congressmen for Voting for a Reduction of the Petroleum Tax.

A special meeting of the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association was held yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at their rooms in Dalzell Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street. In the absence of the President, Major William Frew was called to the chair, and A. F. Brooks, Esq., officiated as Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Chairman stated that the Association was ready to hear the object for which the meeting had been called, which he believed was at the instance of Mr. Kirk.

Mr. Kirk then offered the following resolutions for the consideration of the Association:

Resolved, That this Association fully approves and heartily indorses the action of the National Convention, held in this city March 4, in reference to the United States tax on petroleum, and that we are heartily opposed to any tax or taxes being levied on either crude or refined oil.

Resolved, That while we are thankful for the promulgation of the views of the Hon. Secretary of the State Department, showing as it does a disposition to ameliorate our condition, yet we would regret to see heavily burdensome taxes remain upon us, which we honestly think quite to remedy the evils of which we complain.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are hereby tendered to the Honorable Senators Van Winkle, Cameron, Buckalew and Sumner, for the able and eloquent remarks in behalf of our cause, and also to the Representatives from the oil producing states, and that we hope and trust they will continue their efforts to have the tax in question taken off, and that done to an important interest.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the Pittsburgh papers.

Mr. Leech moved that the resolutions be adopted.

Mr. Waring thought that they should give more expression of thanks to the members of Congress from this and adjoining districts.

Mr. Kirk said that the efforts of our Representatives had not been developed, and he thought that it would be time enough to return them thanks when they had shown a willingness to aid them.

On motion of Mr. Waring, the resolutions were taken up seriatim.

When the third resolution was taken up, Mr. Waring moved to amend by inserting the name of General J. K. Moorhead, Congressman from this District, among the list of Congressmen receiving thanks.

Mr. Warden thought that the words "and others" would cover the grounds.

Mr. Kirk objected to the amendment.

Major Frew thought that the Association was as much indebted to the Senators and others who voted for the repeal of the tax as those who made speeches in favor of it.

The resolutions were then severally discussed, which resulted in the final adoption of all of them as reported.

One or two other resolutions somewhat similar to those adopted, were offered, but not acted on, it could not be seen what benefit would be derived from them, they were laid on the table.

The Association then adjourned.

Charge of Illicit Distilling—Still and Fixtures Seized.

United States Commissioner Gamble had before him yesterday morning three men, named A. Cosgrove, E. Colville and W. H. Sturgeon, on a charge of distilling whiskey without license. About a month ago officer Keyser was informed that parties were engaged in illicit distilling in a portion of the building No. 303 Liberty street. He kept an eye on the premises, and on the 5th of the present month went into the building and examined it. He found a still in the cellar, of the capacity of about one hundred and thirty gallons. The cap was of the still, but this was found in the third story, where there was also a mash tub, a lot of old barrels, of low wines, etc. Believing that the still had been recently operated, he intended to have it removed. In a few days after he returned for that purpose and found that the still had been taken to places and secreted in various parts of the building. He gathered them together, conveyed them to the Collector's office, and made information against the parties.

At the hearing yesterday, District Attorney Carnahan appeared for the prosecution, and W. Lemmon for the defendants. Officer Keyser was examined and testified that Mr. Colville, who leased a portion of the building, had stated to him that he had received money from a party in Titusville City, Washington county, for purchasing a still, that he had carried the money to Philadelphia, where he handed it to another party, but that he (Colville) knew nothing further about the still or building. The witness further testified that he had been unable to discover definitely who had possession of the cellar and third stories of the building, or to whom the still belonged, except that when he was about removing the apparatus, Mr. Cosgrove asserted that to had the control of the third story. Sheriff Fleming identified it. He also testified that Mr. Sturgeon had an office in the second story of the building, and that Messrs. Seldon & Kelly had been engaged in the business of plumbing over it, and setting up the still. He had ascertained that the still had been shipped from Philadelphia in boxes marked furniture, and consigned to Mr. Sturgeon, at Greensburg. After hearing his testimony, the hearing was continued until this afternoon at three o'clock.

THE COURTS.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

Joseph Lodick, of Allegheny, plead guilty to selling liquor without license, and was fined fifty dollars and costs.

Christian Benning was convicted of assault and battery on Catherine Knorr. Sentence deferred.

Henry Hall was tried for false pretenses, on oath of Hugh McAfee. Jury out.

CHANGE OF NAME.

The Court this morning and Terminer was then opened for the purpose of trying J. C. Kuechler, dentist, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, on a charge of seducing Miss Rebecca Miles Catharine Wertz. The prosecutrix testified that she visited the office of the defendant, in May last, for the purpose of having some teeth extracted. The defendant administered chloroform, and when she came to she was in a state of unconsciousness. Some weeks after, she discovered that she was pregnant, and knowing that her situation must have been the result of the operation, she charged Kuechler with the crime. She had the child in Court, and it was in evidence before the jury. The case presents some peculiar features, but we have decided to omit details. At last accounts testimony for the prosecution had not been concluded when the Court adjourned.

District Court—Judge Williams.

T. R. Young & Co. vs. Dr. Tweddle. Action on a book accounts. Verdict for plaintiff, $267 12.

Crow vs. McClaren. Action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, $174 12.

John Bain vs. John Kirker. Judgment of non-suit.

Adams & Bros. vs. Logan. On trial.

The following is the trial list for to-day:

51. Moore & Shorb vs. McDonald.
52. Trimble vs. Rhodes.
53. Rankin vs. Rhodes.
54. Dickson vs. Gelschenaer.
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56. Washington vs. Bell.
57. Graham vs. Fisher.
58. Connor vs. Carnahan and Pittsburgh Railroad Company.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

In the case of Lindsay vs. Lindsay and others, before reported, the jury yesterday found in favor of the plaintiff the sum of $11,-224 50.

Judge Stowe granted a rule on the plaintiff in the above case—William Lindsay—to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for contempt of court, in endeavoring to bribe one of the jurors, Mr. Patterson, to find a verdict in his favor. The matter will come up for argument on Saturday next.

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Petitions for adjudication were filed by Frank Allen, of Erie, Geo. Kleckner, of Crawford county, and Josiah Benton, of Venango county.

Real Estate Sales.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Register, March 21, 1868:

John Robinson to Matthew B. Fyster, March 10, 1868, four acres and ninety-three perches of land in Moon township, all the right, title, [illegible] $2,250

Joseph Graff to William Smith, lot on Penn street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh; also lot on Kensington alley [illegible]

J. M. Schoonmaker to Wm. Maddrell, February 21, 1868, lots 46 and 47, in Woodslayer's plan, Fifth ward, [illegible] 8,500

Henry F. Thropp to Caleb Boalich, March 3, 1868, lot in Avery's plan of lots, Fifth ward, bounded Brunot's Island, in the Ohio river; also lot in the Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 50 feet on Quarry street and extending back to the Monongahela river, [illegible] 16,000

Mrs. Nancy C. R. Hutchinson to Henry P. Shorb, March 19, 1868, lot on Fulton street, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, 20 feet on Penn street, Fifth ward, [illegible] 2,000

Mrs. Nancy C. R. Hutchinson to Mary H. Shorb, March 19, 1868, lot on Fulton street, Sixth ward, 20 feet by 90 feet to Bank alley [illegible] 6,500

James Caven to Mary Curley, October 26, 1867, lot in Manchester, 30 by 75 feet [illegible] 102

James Caven to Mary Curley, November 12, 1867, another lot in Manchester, [illegible] 102

Wm. Muse to Henry Abel, April 2, 1866, three lots on the Seventh ward, together, 60 feet front on Clark street by 80 feet deep, and three lots on the same locality, together 60 feet front on Bank alley by 80 feet deep, with building [illegible] 4,200

James J. Abel to Henry Abel, June 1, 1866, one lot in the Seventh ward, on Pine township, [illegible] 1,000

Michael Bishop to Jacob Weygandt, March 19, 1868, lot in Manchester, 16 feet on Main street by 100 feet [illegible] 2,300

Mary Ann Curley to Patrick H. Mangan, August 6, 1867, lot in Lawrenceville, 27½ feet on Butler street by 100 feet [illegible] 350

James S. Negley to Wm. H. Bann, March 19, 1868, all the interest in the property of the late Alexander

he Daily Commercial

METHODISM.

ITTSBURGH CONFERENCE.

e Annual Love Feast.

pointments for Next Year.

E CONFERENCE REDISTRICTED.

FIFTH DAY.

Conference, March 23, 1868.

ne of the reunions of the Conference year is peculiarly joyous, is the Love Feast, ich annually is held on the Sunday morning s session. It is looked to as a "feast of fat ngs," and a time of special power and spir al refreshing. To those who are just enter upon the work, or who have been laboring for discouragement or trial, the cheering ds of the gray-haired veterans are exposing inspiriting, and they are apt to go forth from se interviews as "giants refreshed with new e."

unday morning, at nine o'clock, found a y large assemblage gathered in the neat and ommodious M. E. Church to join in the exer es of the annual love feast. The services re opened by Father Boyd, the oldest preacher sent, reading the hymn beginning, "Blest the sons of peace," which was sung with rit by the congregation, and was followed th prayer.

Bread and water were then distributed by ys. Maguire, Bray, Hays, Weekly, McGowan, C. Cree and J. K. Miller.

The hymn, "Children of the Heavenly King," ch the chorus, "We are going home to the Fa er," was then sung, and was followed by the n, "Jesus, lover of my soul."

In opening, R. Boyd, a venerable gray haired ch of tall, erect form, a face of most serenity, calm unpossessed demeanor, a patriarch every feature, rose and said that the greatest nge in a meeting of this kind was the tes ony to be heaven, that once the prominent ints in life's history and experience could be ected from, that the meeting was not for isters only, but for people also, and he ex ted brethren and sisters to avail themselves the privileges. "I stand before you," said , "nearly 70 years of age. I am happy to say ve been spared to God's service and in the e of M. E. Church, and am glad I am in the work of the ministry, of which 51 years ve been in the effective ranks. After mature ught, peace I was induced by circumstances, tended, and continued in that relation about years, and then re-entered the ranks again. I labored on until eight years ago when I was a superannuated relation—they placed me on as I now think,—and in that relation have ntinued ever since. Brethren, don't stop ocking one more. Hold on and labor as long you can, even to the last. I joined the Church ithout religion, sought it for four months, was ome twenty times at the altar, and the last time went forward I found it. I thank God that e conference more strongly than ever."

H. Cox, a noble looking man of hoary hairs, ith a fine bright countenance, rose and said hat he was thankful to meet again in a confer nce love feast. "God converted me and filled y heart with joy during the first prayer in a eeting in old Greene Academy, in 1822. The arterly conference of Greensburg circuit on ay 8, 1827, licensed me to preach, and a few ars later I was sent by Brother Hudson to sacred Caribbean Church under the Elder, then aint J. G. Sansom. During fourteen years f effective service God blessed me and gave me souls to my ministry. I was compelled by ss of the vocal organs to superannuate in 1857. am thankful for God's mercies, thankful that od has spared me to meet you in this love east—the first since 1822. My prospects were ever brighter for heaven and a glorious rest at od's right hand."

As Brother Conrad threw the voice of Brother ert was heard and the congregation sang the ords beginning: "Soon we'll reach the rolling ver."

F. M. Hudson, a venerable man whom the onference has just honored by making him one of its seven representatives to the ecumeni onference, the oldest effective preacher in the onference, whose white head and somewhat remulous hand and voice warn us that he can on serve but a little more, but who still knows that in his day, he was "a mighty man among the captains of the host Israel, said: "I have been forty-seven years in the active ministry, have had severe trials and conflicts, but o them all have been sustained by the grace of od, and this morning it inspires me with glorious hope. My early associates in the ministry are mostly gone, and I expect soon to follow them. I have a faith which assures me that the grace which sustained me in my former trials will abundantly sustain and comfort me in the last great conflict."

The notice here rose down, and the congregation with voices thrilling with emotion sang:

"Then my hand and raise my voice
While I have voice to pray or praise
This work shall make my heart rejoice
And spend the remnant of my days."

F. M. McGowan was converted January 25th, 1818, and from that hour, by God's abounding mercy, had been able to hold fast without wavering or fainting. Early impressed by Wesley's declaration that our mission is "to spread scriptural holiness over these lands," he had all disposed to consecrate his life to God, and o blessed God that the sacrifice was not in vain. He was received into the Conference in 1820, had traveled in the effective work twenty-ix years, and had been fifteen years superannuated. He had never felt more full of love for he Church and for Christ than in this last love east, and confidently as in the past trusts that he will be his to live to the glory of God, and when done with the things of earth get home to a glorious mansion in heaven.

H. Miller, the pastor of Smithfield street, for 7 years a member of the Conference, spoke s a conference love feast for the first time. He had often felt it a duty, but had never yielded till now. For 26 years he had been a converted man—accepted in a corner of sin and city by the power of God, he had realized his sovereign grace in his salvation. The first light years of his ministerial life he had gone on his work hesitating, fearing, almost doubting his call to the work—often conflictions, and then received a blessing from God, which kased away the last doubt forever from his mind. Since that time he had been a man of no words, had had no worldly schemes, did not offer them to intrude into his mind. "I love," said he, "in the full salvation of souls."

John Hunter had been converted at eighteen, ad been twenty-five years in the effective ministry, on before him, as his sole object, to do ood. God had been with him. To earn souls as his one work. He desired to labor as long s the church would let him. He praised God or his connection with the conference. His rospects were bright for a home in heaven.

M. S. Weekly had been in the service of God more half a century—had learned one thing learly, that when he had been faithful to God, o Lord has ever left him—and he had faith n trust Him for the future. That future looks manifold—he beholds a light in the distance, or shining upon his path, and he is pressing orward toward where the light is.

J. M. Bray was of a family which belonged o another church, was converted in early youth, waloned under the first Methodist sermon he ver heard, had been 39 years in the Conference. Glory be to God, I rejoice in a bright prospect of immortality"—expect to meet our loved ones and brethren in a blessed and happy hereafter world.

The clear voice of Dr. Miller was joined in all chorus by the congregation as they sang:

"God is love I know I feel,
Jesus weeps and loves me still."

Joseph A. Swoope, a man in the vigor of manhood, Secretary of the Seaman's Friend Society, said that he had made many mistakes in his lifetime and that God had forgiven them. He had walked away at his side. He had a mortal hope, which was a sure anchor to his soul, and he expected by and by to cast anchor in the safe harbor of Heaven.

C. D. Kinnear, a man of power and great mission in his earlier ministry, 42 years ago found he Savior at a meeting held by W. Swayne of glorious memory. God had changed his desires into Her and his morning into joy. Had carried to invest in 1831, had continued effective our times, and was still in the good old way.

John Coil, a minister who has been honored f the Conference and church, a frank manly minister of the Lord Jesus, had for twelve months sought, and at length at his father's entreaties while praying, had found the pearl of great price. For 22 years had been in the master's vineyard. Religion to him was, and is, everything. He felt the conference through care of a final victory. Many had gone before. Had been 25 years in the Conference—a happy in the Conference. "Many have gone before—I follow after them. I delight in the work—it delight to have any spot in the work on which to labor. It is good to be here. I hope to find a happy home in heaven."

As he sat down the congregation broke forth in the singing:

"There we shall see his face,
And never, never sin,
There from the rivers of his grace
Drink endless pleasures in."

Pardon Cook was converted 47 years ago, admitted into the Conference in 1827, for fifteen years effective, the remainder of his life superannuate. Felt his soul to be alive at the prospect of immortality. Some sixty members of the Conference had died since he had been connected with it. Pray for me brethren that I may continue to abide in Jesus and gain my home in heaven.

John S. Wardell, 28 years ago converted, and had lived to stay converted, for 16 years an itinerant, felt himself to be a connecting link between the passages and the other members of the Conference. A year already had passed very near to him. Many whom he knew had passed on before to the heavenly inheritance beyond the flood, and he was looking on as his fiery mate on the farther shore.

G. N. Hartzler, the able and successful President of Mount Union College, said one of the seven just honored by the Conference with its vote as delegate to Chicago, was consecrated at a meeting held by Brother Weekly; was then teaching. felt that he ought to preach, and would never anywhere for the church, but Jesus must be labor for the conversion of sinners.

W. W. Kemp had been eight years under conviction, but had then found peace and joy in the Holy Ghost through Jesus. In an itinerancy of nineteen years had only spoken once before. The last had been his happiest year. Never felt so near to God; never had so blessed a hope. "I know that I am a child of God."

It was a happy time, and the feelings of the congregation were expressed now by songs of praise, now by sobs, now by shouts of "glory be to God," now by earnest and hearty amens and thanks to God.

The Bishop being come in and the hour for public service arrived, Father Boyd closed with a very few impressive remarks and words of cheer and encouragement to his younger brethren.

The congregation joined in singing—

"O, for a thousand tongues to sing—"

After which Bishop Kingsley, a man of fine presence, of massive intellect and kindly spirit, announced and read the one hundred and sixty-eighth hymn, which Dr. Drummond lined, and the congregation was led in prayer by Father Hudson. Dr. Drummond lined the hymn beginning—

"Jesus, I fain would find
Thy mercy-seat for me."

The Bishop then announced his next to be John xiv, 6 verse:

"Jesus said unto him I am the way, the truth and the life."

And the Bishop then, after a few very appropriate and beautiful introductory remarks, proceeded to show:

I. What Jesus is the way, viz:

1. That no food satisfied in the flesh, Jesus is the only way to a true knowledge of God, the Father.

2. That Jesus is the way to a knowledge of and a correct perception of the personality of God, in opposition to Pantheism, Deism, Universalism and infidelity in its various shades.

3. That Jesus is the way to the knowledge of God's love, exemplified in the gift of Christ, and His death on Calvary's cross, as an adequate redemption and regeneration of human beings.

4. That Jesus is the way to our example, our pattern, showing the way in which we should walk.

II. Jesus is the Truth.

1. He is the truth in the great problem of salvation, and the great subject of "the Book."

2. Jesus is the only human system among men wholly in accordance with the spirit and tenor of the Book. Inside and outside.

3. Devotion to Christ produces an affinity for the truth. The heart being right, the head will be right. Faith, Methodism and English missions in connection with them, are the truth, for the living words to set Germany right when all the ordinary means of preaching every Sunday, Wesley started, and the Methodist Church has grasped and held the principles and theological teachings, free of diversity and of human, least self-confidence in the truth.

III. He is the life.

1. He is the giver and preserver of life.

2. He is the source of life and immortality, for He is Himself of it Sublimely and by its accompanying it in the resurrection morning. Immortality to the soul, by uniting humanity with Divinity, by connecting the soul of man in our nature to God.

3. Jesus is the life, in that to the believer there is to be no death. Death to separation—Life in Christ—Life in Christ and with Christ, and with God, Jesus is as long as faith continues in separation, and in Christ all shall live again in the eternal.

The sermon was one of marked ability, and in a numerous passages of great eloquence, many touching incidents admirably illustrating the points under discussion, and was replete with simplicity, clearness and beauty.

The bishop is a good talker, a thinker, a logician, a scholar, a cultivated man, and is evidently acquainted with the modern phases of thought and the peculiarities of our more prominent skeptics. Of unbelief he well made a high mark, or he has made a high position in the Church of which he is an Episcopos. At the close of the services, Dr. Wiley called the names of Joseph A. Pershing, James Madsen, George Orbin, W. F. Smith, J. W. Hamilton, James E. Stanley, C. W. Scott, John Ramsey, S. S. Kuhlwell and W. L. Dixon, who came forward to the altar and were ordained to the order of Deacons.

At the same hour, 10½ a. m., Rev. H. Simmelkjaer delivered a final discourse in the Presbyterian Church, on the "Pre-eminence of Christ."

At 10 a. m., Rev. E. Hickey preached in the M. E. Church, and at the close of the sermon, Rev. R. Chapman, Wm. Pittenger and W. H. Marlin were ordained to the order of Elders.

At the same hour, Dr. C. A. Holmes, of Iowa Conference, preached in the Christian Church to a very large congregation, from Isaiah xl. 27: "Their eyes shall see the King in his beauty." The discourse was in the Doctor's usual fine style, and is pronounced an excellent one.

Appointments of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference.

WEST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—A. L. PETTY, Presiding Elder.

Liberty street, Pittsburgh—W. H. Locke.
Allegheny—J. Boyd.
Washington—J. A. Dunning.
Monongahela—J. B. Graham.
Brownsville—J. Whiteford.
Uniontown—W. S. Hendrickson.
Connellsville—W. Hamilton.
Somerset—W. Kemp.
Wellersburg and Berlin—J. C. Cable.
Bedford—R. Bell.
Bloomfield—W. Lowrie.
Mount Washington—W. L. Woods.
Temperanceville and Elizabeth—J. Tarbill.
Mount Pleasant—J. Dunning.
Greensburg—J. Whiteford, Jr.
Sewickley and Economy—J. Wilson.
Freedom—W. Smith.
Beaver—J. Hamilton.
Wellsville—J. Hamilton, Jr.
Steubenville—W. Hunter.
Wheeling—W. Hunter, Jr.
Wheeling Island—J. Reynolds.
Martin's Ferry—J. Hall.
Bridgeport—J. Hall, Jr.
Mount Pleasant and Scottdale—J. Kemp, Jr.
Mount Vernon—W. Hunter, Jr.
Mount Pleasant—Thomas Vincent.
Sewickley—A. A. Barr.
Jones—John S. Reed.
New Lexington—To be supplied.
Somerfield—To be supplied.

EAST PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—A. I. ENDSLEY, Presiding Elder. OFFICE 8 SIXTH.

Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, J. L. Jones.
Lawrenceville—J. A. Miller.
Birmingham—J. Kennedy.
Williamsburg—W. J. Hutchison.
Irwin—J. Hamilton.
Wilkinsburg—W. Fleming.
Greensburg—T. N. Boyle.
New Derry—Hugh Pershing.
Latrobe—J. J. Hare.
Ligonier—J. Leonard.
Loyalhanna—J. Leonard, Jr.
Ligonier Circuit—Rachel R. Jordan.
Indiana—J. R. Reed.
Saltsburg—J. Thomas.
Johnstown—S. M. Thomas.
Johnstown Circuit—To be supplied.
Wilmore—Supplied by C. Tice.

Witmer Conference—Robert Superintendent of Washington Mission—Rev. Dr. Lawsonville Quarterly Conference.

NORTH PITTSBURGH DISTRICT—D. L. DENNEY, Presiding Elder. RESIDENCE ALLEGHENY.

Christ Church, Pittsburgh—C. F. Morgan, D.D.
Union and Bethel—J. Washington Darby.
Millvale and Sharpsburg—George Cranage.
Birmingham—S. W. Thompson.
Hazelwood and Riverside—George Cranage.
Temperanceville and Lawrenceville—To be supplied.
Manchester—D. D. Leggett.
Allegheny—W. P. Strean.
Allegheny—W. P. Strean.
Allegheny—J. A. Cree.
Allegheny—J. A. Cree.
Allegheny—W. W. Boag.
Sharpsburg—Joseph Longden.
Centre—J. Fleming, President of Pittsburgh Female College and member of Christ Church quarterly Conference.
Sharpsburg—George Loomis, President of Allegheny College and member of Christ Church quarterly Conference.

ALLEGHENY DISTRICT—JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Presiding Elder. RESIDENCE ALLEGHENY.

Second street, Allegheny—J. W. Baker.
North Common—S. M. Hemingway.
North Avenue—S. K. Hopper.
Spring Garden—J. Kennedy.
Pleasant Valley—J. Cunningham.
Sandy Creek—To be supplied.
Manchester—W. Hamilton.
Temperanceville and Concord—J. V. Moore.
Bellevue—Thomas Boake.
Bellevue Circuit—To be supplied.
Sewickley—J. Hamilton.
Sewickley Circuit—To be supplied.
Harmar—J. Hamilton.
Harmar Circuit—To be supplied.

ERIE DISTRICT—W. C. WATSON, Presiding Elder. RESIDENCE ERIE.

Cambridge—J. D. Vail.
Meadville—W. Hodgers, P. E., McCon.
Meadville Circuit—To be supplied.
Conneautville—J. Bartlett.
Conneaut—J. Bartlett, S. C. Swayne.
Conneaut Circuit—To be supplied.
Harbor Creek—J. C. Hamilton, A. H. Dunning.
Girard—J. W. Dennis, C. E. King.
New Philadelphia—J. W. Cox.
Union—J. W. Hamilton.
Union Circuit—To be supplied.
Albion—W. W. Wilson.
Albion Circuit—To be supplied.
Corry—W. W. Boag.
Corry Circuit—To be supplied.
Waterford—Joseph Longden.
Waterford Circuit—To be supplied.
Erie—J. Crowell.
Erie Circuit—To be supplied.
Fairview—J. Crowell.
Fairview Circuit—To be supplied.
Girard—To be supplied.
Lebanon—To be supplied.
Newport—C. C. Knowles.
Canonsburg—Joseph Shaw.
Independence—T. C. Hadfield.
Bradford—R. Cross, one to be supplied.
Smethport—W. Hare-Dick, transferred to the New England Conference.
John C. Wallace, transferred to Upper Iowa Conference.

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TICKINGS,
Cottonades, Cassimeres,
CHECKS,
GINGHAMS,
White Goods,
NOTIONS, &c., &c.
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NO. 51 WOOD STREET,
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WONDERFUL.
How to instantly gain the undying love of any one by Psychological Fascination. The only rule and honorable means, fully taught. How to be loved by the most members of both sexes, married or single. Any one can become a Master of this Science. Immediately by the use of this wonderful power. Any one can influence the action of others in all matters, at will. Any one can control the will of others. Any one can make a fortune. Any one can be happy. Any one can be rich, wise and happy forever. Price 25 cents. Address CLARK & CO., Publishers, Newark, N. J.

CARPETS.

NEW SPRING STOCK
LATEST STYLES
English Brussels,
Tapestry Brussels.
2 PLY AND 3-PLY WOOL INGRAIN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
RUGS, MATS, &c., &c.
A complete FRESH STOCK bought at Lowest Rates for CASH, and offered at
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
21 FIFTH STREET,
OVER BATES & BELL'S.)
JUST IMPORTED,
And especially adapted to this Market.
VELVET CARPETS,
OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.
ENGLISH BODY AND TAPESTRY BRUSSELS; INGRAINS AND HEMPS. THE FINEST ASSORTMENT AND THE LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.
Common Carpets,
25 CENTS A YARD.
OLIVER
M'CLINTOCK
& CO.,
23 FIFTH STREET.
SPRING SALES.
CARPETS
HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED
Bottom Prices.
McCALLUM BROS.,
Offer a Large Assortment of all kinds of CARPETING, at a Reduction from previous Season's Prices, unparalleled since the close of the war.
Oil Cloths,
Of Every Grade, and decidedly the Largest Stock in any House in the City.
McCALLUM BROS.,
51 FIFTH STREET.

GROCERIES, &C.

NEW LAKE FISH.
1,200 half bbls. Lake Herring:
200 half bbls. White Fish:
100 doz. Brooms.
IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY
JAS. CONNOR,
Wholesale Grocer, No. 355 Liberty street.
WM. MILLER,
(LATE MILLER & RICKETSON),
Nos. 221 and 223, corner Liberty and Irwin Streets,
Offers to the Trade at Low Figures,
200 bbls. N. O. Molasses;
100 bbls. N. O. Sugar;
200 bags Rio Coffee;
50 bags Laguayra Coffee;
10 bags Old Government Java Coffee;
150 bbls., halves, quarters and kits, No. 1, 2 and 3 Bay and Shore Mackerel;
200 bbls. Syrups and Golden Drips;
50 hhds N. O. Sugar.
ALSO, 100 CASES FINE
COGNAC BRANDY
IN GLASS, PINTS AND QUARTS.
250 Cases and Baskets Moet & Chandon's celebrated
CHAMPAGNE WINES.
BUTTER AND EGGS.
25 BBLS. EGGS:
10½ BBLS. BUTTER,
RECEIVED PER EXPRESS THIS DAY,
AND FOR SALE BY
VAN

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

PITTSBURGH M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Closing Proceedings.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, MONDAY, March 23, 1868.

Conference met at the usual hour, T. W. Hudson in the chair, and was opened with religious exercises conducted by George Loomis.

The minutes of Saturday afternoon session were read and approved.

On motion, the report on the Freedmen's Aid Society was taken up from the table for consideration, and, on motion, it was adopted.

The report of the Committee in the case of J. B. White was presented, read and, on motion, adopted to the effect that they found no cause of complaint, and therefore recommended that J. B. White's character do now pass, which recommendation was adopted.

On motion, it was resolved that it is the sense of this Conference that Brother Hopkins should have a suitable field of labor, and S. W. Butler was appointed to inform the Caimen of this motion.

On motion, it was resolved that we appoint Thursday afternoon of the next session of our Conference for a memorial service, and that each of our brethren fall in death during the year, and that the sermon of the Lord's Supper be substituted at the close.

Also, that each presiding elder shall appoint in case any of the preachers shall die during the year, one brother to prepare a memoir in each case, and another to preach an address.

The following resolution was read and on motion adopted:

Resolved, by the Pittsburgh Conference in conference assembled, That the Pittsburgh Conference extends her sincere sympathy to the bereaved family of Rev. Thomas Boyle, who was suddenly called from the midst of conflicting public warfare in the M. E. Church.

The church extension report was called up, and on motion was adopted.

The Committee on Memoirs presented their report, which was read, and on motion adopted. The memoirs were those of T. E. Breckenridge, Thomas James Higgins and Alexander Bell.

The memoir of S. K. Bonebrake was prepared in the special request of the relatives of the deceased, and read by S. K. Smith.

The report of the Board of Stewards was presented, and on motion adopted.

The report of the Board of Stewards was presented, and on motion adopted.

The Committee on Church Society presented their report, which, on motion, was adopted.

The following resolution was granted to trustees of church property of New Baltimore to transfer church property, also to Ligonier Circuit to sell parsonage property.

The following resolution was presented, read and on motion laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That in our judgment, the annual conference should not be held at a season of the year when a majority of the members are liable to be absent from home on circuit, station or district duties, and that we recommend to the General Conference to change the time of holding the annual conferences to the month of March.

The following resolutions of thanks were presented, read and on motion adopted by a standing vote:

Resolved, By the members of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference, in conference assembled, that the thanks of this body are hereby tendered to the citizens of Greensburg generally, for their generous hospitality during the session of this conference.

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference are hereby tendered to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company for their courtesy in granting to the members of this conference free passage over their road.

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference are hereby tendered to the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad Company for their courtesy in granting to the members of this conference free passage over their road.

Resolved, That the thanks of this conference are hereby tendered to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company for their courtesy in granting to the members of this conference free passage over their road.

Resolved, That the Annual Conference cannot adjourn.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Board of Stewards be and are hereby instructed to draw on the treasurer for the amount of the collections for the various claims, and that the treasurer be instructed to honor said drafts.

The following committee was appointed to audit the claims of the preachers, viz: W. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, Jr., and Wm. Hamilton.

The Bishop then announced the hymn beginning:

"And let our bodies part,"

which was sung by the Conference, and Rev. Edward Smith led in prayer.

The appointments were then read by the Bishop, when the doxology was sung and the benediction pronounced.

Dr. Gordon was reading the list of appointments, the Bishop-pro-tem before, that of Watertown, in Canton district, to which R. J. White was appointed.

I desire now to record my acknowledgment for favors personally received from the agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad for their kindness in facilitating the transmission of the Conference proceedings. To the gentlemanly ticket agent, Mr. James C. Morris, I am under very many obligations. The company is certainly fortunate in possessing an officer of his affable and kindly spirit, and evidently alike attentive to the interests of the company and convenience of the public.

The Conference Daily was published during the session under the editorship of Revs. W. H. Locke and T. N. Boyle, who succeeded in making a spicy and interesting sheet. A remarkable drama published in the morning before the election in their journal, foreshadowed what were the coming men for the General Conference, and created something of an excitement. It may be noted that their journal proclaimed to have discovered what in the weather hereof, the correspondent of the ubiquitous Commercial.

A most absurd provision of canon, it may be of interest to say that Mr. Poe of the photographic, is preparing a photographic Conference picture, containing nearly all the members of the Conference, which bids fair to surpass anything of the kind yet attempted. It bears Greenburg scenery in the rear having at first in it about 1865, when will one wheels now rolling in the houses of God—having given up the passage of the Jordan, and the Jericho of educational department of the church, of which I believe to be an humble member. The friends of them know how—[no friends yet, but some are coming.—"The other side," Editor.] Ever are tending. But these words may close the correspondence of the session of 1868.

FIRE IN EAST BIRMINGHAM.—On Sunday night a fire broke out in a row of frame dwelling houses, located near the corner of Gibson and Canal streets, in the borough of East Birmingham, destroying the residences of Messrs. Wm. Wilson and Antony Lessner, and injuring two others. The fire engines were rendered useless by the want of water, which service has been at a standstill for some time. Some of the household goods, fixtures and furniture from the owner of one of the dwellings, Mr. Lessner, were saved, but the others were entirely consumed.

DISABLED FIREMEN'S FUND.

The Society for the Relief of the Disabled Firemen to be Reconstituted.—Three Thousand Dollars in the Hands of the Treasurer.

On the 21st of May, 1855, the firemen of this city organized an Association for the purpose of affording pecuniary relief to such of its members as might be injured while in the discharge of their duties. The membership of the Association was composed of two classes—life members and active members—the former contributing ten dollars each, while the latter paid fifty cents per year. The firemen generally attached themselves to the organization, and it was in a very flourishing condition until 1865, when all the books—except the Treasurer's—were destroyed by the great fire. The interest in the Society soon after subsided, and it was permitted to languish and die. At the time of its suspension the following gentlemen constituted the Board of Trustees: Messrs. Wm. Eichbaum, J. F. Bakewell, John T. Logan, J. E. Wainwright, J. P. Fiaus, John Hay, John McFadden, Wm. Latimer, Jr., Morgan Jenkins, E. S. Neal, Wm. Hart, and Wm. M. Gormly. Under the Constitution the officers of the Board presided over the Society. The officers were: President, Wm. Eichbaum; Vice President, J. F. Bakewell; Treasurer, John T. Logan; Secretary, J. E. Wainwright; Assistant Secretary, J. F. Fiaus. Of these gentlemen only Messrs. Eichbaum, Logan and Wainwright are living, and Mr. Logan, the Treasurer, who is advancing in life, has been desirous for some time past of closing an account of his stewardship. Frequent efforts have been made to reorganize the Society, but they have heretofore proved unsuccessful. Recently, however, Colonel Joseph Brown, who was formerly Captain of the Eagle, took the matter in hand, and after calling upon the principal firemen of the city, succeeded in having a call issued for a meeting. The meeting was held on Saturday evening at the Mayor's office, but was unsuccessful, as an informal charter, which was presented by Chief of the Engine, was refused to be granted, and J. H. McElroy, of the Department, appointed Secretary. A printed copy of the old constitution, the property of Mr. Logan, was read, and those present invited to sign it. Representatives from the Eagle, Allegheny, Duquesne, Vigilant, Neptune and Niagara rounded their names, after which, on motion of James Irwin, Esq., the meeting adjourned to meet this afternoon at three o'clock, when the organization will be perfected.

It was stated at the meeting that the money in the hands of Mr. Logan, the Treasurer, amounted to about three thousand dollars. This sum, if properly applied, might result in great benefit to the department. It has been proposed to have a grand ball or concert for a local fire insurance company, but the society will probably be definitely arranged at the forthcoming meeting.

FROM WASHINGTON, PA.

The Late Borough Election—Fifteen Republicans and Five Democrats Chosen.

Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, March 23, 1868.

Our borough election came off yesterday and a very heavy vote was polled. Local interests and the personal popularity of some candidates, caused more split tickets than at any election since the war. Some enthusiastic Democrat, who took no much for granted, sent the Pittsburgh *Post* the following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, March 23.

In this borough the whole Democratic ticket was successful. The result shows a large Democratic gain over last spring. F.

In answer to the above dispatch, I append official returns of the election:

BURGESS—John D. Boyle, D.
ASSISTANT BURGESS—John McElroy, R.
COUNCIL—Wm. Taylor, R.; Geo. G. Jones, R.; Samuel Hunter, R.; Dr. E. Davis, R.; John Livingston, R.
SCHOOL DIRECTORS—T. Hudgens, R.; V. Bartley, R.
CONSTABLE—Peter Plack—John Grayson, Jr., D.; Wm. Rennie, R.
BOROUGH CONSTABLE—Frank Hawthorne, D.
TREASURER CONSTABLE—Dennis McClellan, R.
ASSESSOR—Jas. Mack and Richard Smith, a tie.
ASSISTANT—Jas. Wilson, R.
ASSESSOR—Jas. Spriggs, R.
CLERK TO BOARD—John Charlton, D.
BOROUGH TREASURER—Frank Hawthorne, D.
WARD CONSTABLES—Dennis McClellan, R., Wm. Mack and Richard Smith, a tie.

FIRST WARD.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—Wm. Vankirk.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Wolfe.
ASSESSOR—John Thompson.

SECOND WARD.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—J. E. Wolfe, D.
INSPECTOR OF ELECTION—J. C. Peyton, J. F. Richardson.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—R. C. Hughes, Constable—W. L. Hughes.

THIRD WARD.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Vankirk.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Vankirk, Samuel Adams, for three years; W. K. Hobson, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—John G. Percival, Wm. Hughes.
CONSTABLE—John Sprott.

FOURTH WARD.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—John Anderson, David Davis.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—J. W. Edmundson, William M. Adams, for three years; Wm. McKeel, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Thomas Hitchcock, William Thrall.
CONSTABLE—Thomas Quinn.

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Nathaniel Miller, George Solomon, Jr.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—John Wolf.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wolf, R. Drury, J. S. McCandless.
CONSTABLE—Joseph Johnston, S. A. Drury.

FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Hastings.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Hastings, Thomas M. Hopper, for three years; Wm. McKean, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. McKean, Robert S. Bennett.
CONSTABLE—Edward Pringle, James Hopper.

CECIL TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Sutler, M. H. Reeves.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—James Lee, John Dawson, J. F. Boggs.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Sutler, M. H. Reeves.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Sutler.

CROSCENT TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—James Davis, W. J. Langfitt.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—James Davis, Henry M. Hopper, for three years; W. J. Langfitt, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—J. M. Bowden, J. M. Hopper.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Hopper.

NORTH STRABANE TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., for three years; Wm. Wilson, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Wilson, Jr.

SOUTH STRABANE TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., for three years; Wm. Wilson, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Wilson, Jr.

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., for three years; Wm. Wilson, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Wilson, Jr.

THE SPRING ELECTIONS.

Further Returns of Friday's Elections in the Boroughs and Townships.

In addition to the returns already published, the following returns of the result of the election in the different boroughs and townships of the county have been received:

PETERSBURGH BOROUGH.

BURGESS—James W. Ewing.
COUNCIL—John Hollingshead, Thomas Fox Howell.
SCHOOL DIRECTOR—Thomas Shrawberger.
CONSTABLE—Thomas Quigley.
SCHOOL DIRECTOR—A. L. Jones.
JUDGES OF ELECTION—S. Ballentine, John Elliott.
CLERKS—James McDowell.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Goffe.
CONSTABLE—John Thompson.

ALLEGHENY BOROUGH.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—J. H. Wolfe, D.
INSPECTOR OF ELECTION—J. C. Peyton, J. F. Richardson.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—R. C. Hughes.
CONSTABLE—W. L. Hughes.

WEST BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH.

BURGESS—Wm. Voodus.
COUNCILMEN—Thomas Richardson, Wm. Yoodus, Samuel Adams, for three years; W. K. Hobson, for one year.
SCHOOL DIRECTOR—John H. Percival.
CONSTABLE—Samuel Ryan.

BIRMINGHAM BOROUGH.

BURGESS—Thomas Quigley.
COUNCILMEN—Thomas McKeel.
SCHOOL DIRECTOR—John Anderson, David Davis.
CONSTABLE—John Nichol.

HAMPTON TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Nathaniel Miller, George Solomon, Jr.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—John Wolf.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wolf, R. Drury, J. S. McCandless.
CONSTABLE—Joseph Johnston, S. A. Drury.

FALLOWFIELD TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Hastings.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Hastings, Thomas M. Hopper, for three years; Wm. McKean, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. McKean, Robert S. Bennett.
CONSTABLE—Edward Pringle, James Hopper.

CECIL TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—John A. Comer.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—M. H. Reeves, Edward Stewart.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Thomas Sutler, A. McDowell.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Sutler.

CROSCENT TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—James Davis, W. J. Langfitt.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—James Davis, Henry M. Hopper, for three years; W. J. Langfitt, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—J. M. Bowden, J. M. Hopper.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Hopper.

NORTH STRABANE TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., for three years; Wm. Wilson, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Wilson, Jr.

SOUTH STRABANE TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., for three years; Wm. Wilson, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Wilson, Jr.

CANTON TOWNSHIP.

JUDGE OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr.
INSPECTORS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., for three years; Wm. Wilson, for one year.
CLERKS OF ELECTION—Wm. Wilson, Jr., Wm. Wilson.
CONSTABLE—Wm. Wilson, Jr.

An Old Quack on the Gridiron.

If you want to make a fool swear, tread on his corns. Dr. Wolcott has hurt somebody badly. Let the public guess who.

One thing is sure. Certain parties who once did a thriving trade by mixing up Cayenne pepper and turpentine, and under the cloak of falsehood induced many to purchase this fiery trash as a relief from pain, have gone up. Of course the public were sold, for the nostrum created so much smart on the surface that they did not feel anything but fire. Dr. Wolcott has taken these men by the breeches and turned them inside out, and they are to-day the laughing stock of the community—nobody to buy their paltry physic pills that they had prepared for fools' stomachs—none to buy their liquids, for a child once burned is quite satisfied. These men howl like lost demons, and beg their victims to purchase the balance of their stock. Of course they curse Dr. Wolcott and his PAIN PAINT as the source of all their misery. But the doctor laughs in his sleeves to see them kick and bite to get out of the net he caught them in so nicely, and the public will get enough entertainment and fun to drive away dyspepsia and blue blues until spring is over. In the meantime Dr. Wolcott's retail drug store age over $200 per day, besides finding time to relieve pain at once free of cost for the crowd that daily call at his office. Large bath rooms will soon be ready, where at least a dozen people can bathe all at once in that most delightful and invigorating remedy PAIN PAINT. Dr. Wolcott especially invites all who suffer from paralysis or debility. No charge for consultation or pay accepted for removing any pain in the body or on the surface, at 159 Chatham street, New York, and 673 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store.

Market Street Property at Auction.

Tuesday, March 24, at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, will be sold that valuable business property, Nos. 51 and 53 Market street, having a front of thirty-two feet, extending back one hundred and eleven feet to an alley. Rare chance for investment. See advertisement of Smithson, Vanhook & McClelland.

Dry Goods at Wholesale.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Arthur, Bell, Dilworth & Co., wholesale dry goods merchants, No. 115 Wood street. Their house now is filled with a new, choice and extensive stock of dry goods and notions, which they are selling at less than the lowest Eastern cash prices. Brown and bleached sheeting, prints, tickings, ginghams, checks, cottonades, cassimeres, dress goods, flannels, towels and towelings, shirts and drawers, hosiery, etc., etc., etc. Merchants dealing to buy to an advantage and not up should not fail to pay Messrs. Arthur, Bell, Dilworth & Co. a visit at once, and secure what they require, and save the advance.

No wonder he met with so much success in curing dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, Neuralgia, Nervousness, and other painful and serious affections, as Dr. TURNER'S TRIODULOUS BLOOD, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILLS. Sold only by agents, never sent C.O.D., and procures a handsome commission. Apply at once, and procure a healthy circulation, consequently these maladies vanish. Apothecaries Law Stationers, Nos. 120 and 122 FULTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Price, $1 00 per package, by mail, two postage stamps extra.

For sale at McClarran & McKennan's drug store, No. 85 Market street, near Fifth. 2rd

$60,000 to Loan

On bond and mortgage, in sums of $1,000 and upwards, at 7 per cent. interest.

Enos J. Hoskins, Agent.

It is Amazing

That the public should suffer, with uncertain steps, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and pure as vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town and settlement. It would reasonable be thought that after the test of years which has been given to HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease. All that can taint the atmosphere is exchanged with the pores of the human system for the chemicals, pulmonary Counters, Nitrous combinations and the like. Persons whose nervous systems have been shattered by the use of these disastrous. Brace up the physical energies then with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful invigorant which the botanic world affords. It is also a gentle but searching and expedient. Try it. The blithest draughts of the old medical dogmas will at least satisfy that a tonic and restorative, compounded of vegetable substances, is the best for the system, while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Sold by druggists and most vended in these cases as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest and most wholesome strengthening preparation ever offered to the American people.

Hundreds of travellers have obtained at the offices of steamers and prescribed this harmless remedy as a preventive and cure for an attack of the cholera.

Similia Similibus Curantur.

FEVER AND AGUE! CHILL FEVER! DUMB AGUE!!!

It is not a very difficult thing to break the spirit of a man who is afflicted with fever and ague, but a capital thing to break the fever and ague. But a vegetable medicine which has the happy faculty of thoroughly eradicating the HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC AGUE PILLS—a harmless agent which portends danger, breaks up the fatal combination from which the most serious results flow, and the invincible may take it with impunity. The Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics are the specialty was as follows:

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large vials, morocco case, containing a specific for every ordinary disease in family as subject to. . . . $10 00

PRIVATE PRACTICE AND TRAVELING CASES

With 30 vials, and book of directions. . . . $10 00

These Remedies, in the case of single box, are sent by mail to the country, by Mail or Express, C.O.D. Circulars free. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC Homœopathic Medicine Company, Office and Depot, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease.

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S
Weekly Register of New Books.

Eagle Sheeting	12½c
Island Sheeting	12½c
Penn Mill, A No. 1	12½c
Sheetings	12½c
Anchor A Sheetings	12½c
Anchor Cheetings	12½c
Magnolia Sheetings	12½c

Petroleum at New York.

Crude continues in steady fair demand, and sales have been made of 4,000 bbls, in bulk, principally for next week's delivery, at 18c, and 1,000 do on private terms. Refined in bond has ruled very dull, and the market closed heavy at 23½@23½c for standard white sales 50 bbls at 24c; 100 do, delivered on dock, 24c; 200 do in merchantable order 20½c, and 2,000 do on private terms. Refined free has been very dull and nominal, 30,000 bbls boxine sold at 35½c, and 275 do naphta at 30½c.

Received since January 1st—

1868	bbls. 146,742	194,771
1867	bbls. 194,771	
Exports since January 1st—		
	1868.	1867.
	Galls.	Galls.
From New York	6,000,000	3,744,744
Other Ports	4,799,223	3,324,246
Total	14,422,457	8,067,990
Same time 1866		10,970,351
1865		2,342,327

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Tobacco market steady; sales 122 hhds; lugs, $3@7; medium leaf, $12; selections, $23 75. Cotton 27½@28c. Flour—superfine $9 50@9 75; fancy $12 50@13 00. Wheat, $2 60@2 65. Corn higher; sales 10,000 bush at 85c. Oats, 75c. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear sides 18½c; clear ribbed sides 19½c; sugar cured hams 22c. Lard, 18c. Whisky nominal.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY EVENING, March 23, 1868.

Trade to-day was moderately active, but prices were without change.

Since our last we note the following produce receipts per river and rail: Flour 1,304 barrels; apples 486 barrels; cheese 78 boxes; corn 4,630 sacks; oats 1,000 do; potatoes 1,000 do; rye 362 sacks; oats and sacks and butter 46 packages.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, and not jobbing rates:

BACON, LARD, ETC—Market active, with an advancing tendency, under the influence of the Eastern demand. We quote: Sugar cured hams 22c; sugar cured shoulders 15½c; clear sides 19½c; sugar cured canvassed 20c; sugar cured sausage 12½c; Lowell 11c, and Cincinnati 12c; Cincinnati mess pork $23 50; prime mess $21 50; prime $19. Lard quiet and less firm; sales at 18c; choice leaf in the inside. Short-clear middles 19½c; rough sides 19½c delivered at Pearl.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull and nominal at 12c for apples; 20c for peaches.

BUTTER—Choice extra roll continues to command 30@32 P lb.

HAY—On the wharf 10 tons baled timothy sold at $20 P ton, and 37 bales do at $21 00 P ton.

POTATOES—Sales of Peachblows were made at $1 20 P bushel; Pinkeyes, $1 25.

SEED—We note sales of 100 bushels clover seed at $7 50@8 00, and small lots from store at $8 25 P bushel. Timothy seed from first hands may be quoted at $2 50, and from store at $2 75@3 00 P bushel. Flaxseed sells at $2 50 P bushel.

GROCERIES—We note sales of 500 bushels oats, to arrive, per river, at 75c P bushel, delivered. Of 100 bags of rio coffee, at 19½c P lb, cash, 4 months. Of 100 bbls of sugar-cured hams, at 22c, and 200 bushels from store at 23c P lb, bulk, and 25c P lb, canvassed. Of 1 car load of corn in depot at 85c P bushel, and 700 bushels on the wharf at 80c P bushel. Shelled corn is in better demand, and we quote at 80@82 P bushel. We quote rye from first hands at $1 75 P bushel. Red winter wheat commands $2 50, and white wheat sells at $2 60 P bushel.

FLOUR—There is a fairly active trade doing in flour, but prices are without change. We quote choice winter brands at $12 00@12 50; choice spring brands $10 75@11 25, and medium, $9 00@10 25 P barrel.

Sheeting Price Current.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 23, 1868.

Eagle Sheeting	12½c
Island Sheeting	12½c
Penn Mill, A No. 1	12½c
Sheetings	12½c
Anchor A Sheetings	12½c
Anchor Cheetings	12½c
Magnolia Sheetings	12½c

Petroleum at New York.

Crude continues in steady fair demand, and sales have been made of 4,000 bbls, in bulk, principally for next week's delivery, at 18c, and 1,000 do on private terms. Refined in bond has ruled very dull, and the market closed heavy at 23½@23½c for standard white sales 50 bbls at 24c; 100 do, delivered on dock, 24c; 200 do in merchantable order 20½c, and 2,000 do on private terms. Refined free has been very dull and nominal, 30,000 bbls boxine sold at 35½c, and 275 do naphta at 30½c.

Received since January 1st—

1868	bbls. 146,742	194,771
1867	bbls. 194,771	

Exports since January 1st—

	1868.	1867.
	Galls.	Galls.
From New York	6,000,000	3,744,744
Other Ports	4,799,223	3,324,246
Total	14,422,457	8,067,990
Same time 1866		10,970,351
1865		2,342,327

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, March 23.—Tobacco market steady; sales 122 hhds; lugs, $3@7; medium leaf, $12; selections, $23 75. Cotton 27½@28c. Flour—superfine $9 50@9 75; fancy $12 50@13 00. Wheat, $2 60@2 65. Corn higher; sales 10,000 bush at 85c. Oats, 75c. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear sides 18½c; clear ribbed sides 19½c; sugar cured hams 22c. Lard, 18c. Whisky nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, March 23.—Cattle scarce and in demand at full prices; extra 10½@11½c; fair to good quality, common, 6 to 7c. Sheep—3,000 sold at 7½@8½c. Hogs dull and lower; 3,500 sold at $13@13 50.

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BANKERS,
No. 57 *MARKET STREET*, Pittsburgh,

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JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS, TRIMMINGS AND BEST ITALIAN STRINGS.
No. 75 Fifth Avenue,
ALBRECHT & CO.'S, Philadelphia, and MILLER & CO.'S, Boston, PIANOS,
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MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS.
Removed to
136 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Opposite Stockton's New Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.
All Musical instruments repaired with neatness and dispatch.

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STONE SURFACE,
An Anti-Combustive for coating Roofs, Iron Railings, Oil Tanks, Iron Work, Wood Work, Canvas, &c., &c.
Impregnating Veneers, &c., &c.

This surface has been put to the most severe chemical tests, and is proved unalterable by Acids, Gases or Decomposition. As an Anti-Combustive it has accomplished perfect success on many of the largest Oil Tanks, Roofs, &c., in the United States, and is now in use in Europe.

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THE BEST PRESSED BRICK EXTANT.
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A Choice Selection of
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On hand and arriving daily at
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I manufacture Seal Presses and Cancelling Stamps, Also, Monograms, or anything appertaining to the Seal Engraving business, either out of steel, brass, copper or brass. Engraver, notary, coal, or any other seal furnished, from engraved stones, copper or brass, at
JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood st.

M. P. ADAMS & BRO.,
BROKERS IN COOPERAGE
AND ALL KINDS OF
COOPERAGE STOCKS.
Office, BREWER'S BUILDING, Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 23d, 1868.

An important measure in relation to the licensing of foreign insurance companies is now pending in the Legislature of this State. It requires all foreign insurance companies, of whatever description, to be possessed of cash assets, safely invested, amounting to at least two hundred thousand dollars, before transacting any business in insurance; an agent or attorney resident in this State, on whom process of law can be served, must be appointed, who shall, on the first Monday of January, prepare under oath or affirmation, a full and explicit statement of the condition of the company on the thirty-first day of December then next preceding, stating the amount of capital stock of the company, with the number of shares subscribed for, and the amount of the assessments and instalments on the same that have been called in and actually paid into the company in cash; the agent is required to file a bond in five thousand dollars; and the company, before receiving license from the State, to pay to the Treasurer for the use of the Commonwealth, five hundred dollars; a further tax of three per cent. on premiums, &c., is also required to be paid to the State Treasurer; severe penalties are attached to the breach of the law, and wholesome provisions for the enforcement of the provisions are enumerated. The law is the result of the deliberations of the Commission appointed by the Legislature of 1867, composed of the Auditor General, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and State Treasurer, to revise and collate the tax laws. If it should become a law, it will rid the Commonwealth of weak and irresponsible Insurance companies, and protect the people against the swindling operations of foreign adventurers to the detriment of our home institutions.

—Governments close lower to-day. The fluctuations were light, but there was a downward tendency shown at the different stages of the market throughout the day.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., furnish the following quotations of Governments at the different calls at the New York Exchange, as furnished them by their correspondents, Jay, Cooke & Co.:

	Mon.	Noon.	Closing.
6s, 1881	111	111	111
5-20s, 1862	110	110	110
5-20s, 1864	107½	107½	107½
5-20s, 1865, Jan.	107½	107½	107½
5-20s, 1865, July	107½	107½	107½
5-20s, 1867	107½	107½	107½
5-20s, 1868	107½	107½	107½
10-40s	103	103	103

—The extreme range of the market for the leading speculative shares in 1866 and 1867 respectively was as follows:

	1866.		1867.	
	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
New York Central	97½	80	97½	84½
Erie	74½	52	74½	39
Reading	102	84	102	84
Pittsburgh	89	72	89	72
Fort Wayne	100	86	100	86
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	68	57	68	57
Chicago & Rock Island	107	90	107	90
Northwestern	68	45	68	45
Northwestern preferred	90	70	90	70
Fort Wayne	100	86	100	86
Michigan Southern	93	73	93	73
Michigan Central	120	100	120	100
Illinois Central	140	120	140	120
Cleveland & Toledo	120	100	120	100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	68	57	68	57
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	100	86	100	86
Ohio & Mississippi	30	20	30	20
Toledo & Wabash	60	40	60	40
Illinois Central	140	120	140	120
Chicago & Rock Island	107	90	107	90
Pittsburgh & Connellsville	68	57	68	57
Pittsburgh & Steubenville	68	57	68	57
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	100	86	100	86
Pittsburgh & Cleveland